THE NEW DOMINION.

A Day at Dufferin Hall-Pleasures of · a Canadian Winter.

TOBOGGANING AND OTHER FUN.

Sketches of Lord and Lady Dufferin.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 10, 1877. the capital of the Dominion, none presents greater interest than Rideau Hail, the residence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy. Nor is this result one to any pecufiarity connected with a mere edifice, so much as to the fact that it is a great hearty Irish home, whence emanates much of the hospitable warmth and pleasurable suggestion that has gone so far during the past four years to make the Earl and Countess the most popular representatives of the Imperial Crown who ever lived in Canada. Everywhere you find their influence permeating society. everywhere the effect of their strong and active indiidualties, everywhere sweet, carnest expressions that pay tribute not less to the lady and gentleman than to ie titles which they so loyally wear. It is not alone that Defferin Hall is the scene of dinners, where assemble once or twice a week the dignitaries of the Dominion, citizens, soldiers and statesmen, or of charming afternoon and evening receptions by Lady Dufferin, where everybody present commingles with true republican simplicity, such as is observed at our own White House in Washington; but because the premises and their occupants represent in every conceivable way that can communicate enjoyment, a deep interest in the happiness and progress of the Canadian people. Curiers, cricketers, skaters, riflemen, the school children and even the Indians of the far West all come in for their share of recognition, and a Dufferin gold medal rewards and encourages whatever excellence may be exhibited in their respective fields of strife. In all these competitions there is no gentleman who enters with more THE GOVERNMENT MANSION
occupies an elevated and commanding position about

middle of a well wooded estate comprising many acres. The house was originally built for a private residence by Hon. Thomas McKay, and received the name Rideau from its proximity to the Rideau River and Falls, the name as applied to the latter fitly signifying "a curtain." It was purchased some years ago by the Canadian government as a viceregal residence. and what with the additions made to the building and the grounds it has become, if not a regal, certainly in its appointments it is the most palatial home in the portion of Canada. The area of the house, exclusive of conservatories, is 34,900 square feet. The ceremony simple dignity of the place, the only material difference as compared with New York being that footmen are bepowdered and arrayed in the conventional British livery. The receptions by Lady Dufferin, especially when formal, draw together the best dressed ladies in Ottawa; but when informal only the usual walking attire is worn. Music is supplied both by the piano and a band. In the afternoon he company frequently spend an hour or two in skating or "tobogganning" before enjoying a dance. In the spacious baliroom, and, after the usual presentations, host and hostess occupy the time in making everybody leed delightfully at case. Both are admirable waltzers. The children, of whom there are three of four at home, also come in for their share of the pieasure, and participate in the general freedom from restraint. In the interval between the dances the great corridors, pariors and libraries become a vast promenade where one may spend hours in looking at the pictures—many of them from the pencils of Lord and Lady Bufferin—or in inspecting the curiosities gathered by the latter during their travels in various parts of the world. At one of these Evening and the pictures—that is the curiosities of the world. At one of these existing to some of our New York readers. First, a row of chairs was arranged on the four sides of the baliroom and occupied by all who could find places. Then followed a waltz for perhaps a minute, after which a young haly took her seat in the middle of the baliroom and inolding a toriet glass was approached from behind by one gentleman after another, until she recognized her choice, when she was up and away. Meanwhile, each of the disappointed aspirants for her hand was obliged to mount a chair, tatti another general waltz successed; then a gentleman, being blindfolded, was called upon to select

man the laugh was, of course, against him, while the laugh was whirled around by one of the genula index-decamp. A third device consisted in giving tin winstles and oells to gentlemen, and requiring them to stand on their chairs until they blew up or rung up some sympathetic and considerate feminine partner. In the fourth instance a monsier dice, as large as a dry goods box, was successively thrown by lour players, one of whom was Lord Dofferin, and the person making the highest throw had his choice of the lady who was put as the prize. In the fifth act the Countess Dufferin started off alone on a brisk polka, selected a gentleman, and then alternately danced from one side of the foom to the other, picking up partners of both sexes, when the line, being inconveniently long, broke up into waitzing coupies. Again, aprons and mightcaps were lurnished two of the cavaliers, who were required to the both before either would claim the handsome prize. Finally, four huge, ridiculously masked individuals, robed in white, who had been led out by Captain Ward, one of the masters of ceremony, made their appearance and rendered the scene hilarious until the close. As you may well imagine, it was all fun, innocent and capoyable by everybody, and by none more than the karl and his youthful Counters. Among the many other peasures winch Dufferin Hall affords, at a which the people of Ottawa feel proud in being invited to, are the PRIVATE THEATHCALS,

on which occasions the characters are personated by Lody Dufferin, the immediate members of her household and two or three minmate friends who retide in the city. These amateur performances take place once or two a mouth, and are attended by audiences in which the officers of the army in full mintary dress, members of Parliament and magnificently attried addice lend a fairyike aspect to a spectacle that is only to be compared with a gala night at the academy of Music. I have seen many amateur companies, but never one in which professionals were so nearly milated as in the present in

Captain Amersfort Co. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton.
Feter Spys. Capt Hamilton, Esq.
Captain Amersfort Co. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton.
Feter Spys. Capt Hamilton, & D. C.
Delve C. B. Brodie, Esq.
Ernesune Rosendaal. H. E. The Countess of Duffen.
Gertrade. Miss Adele Kimber.

An Anteroom in the Town Hall of Amiens. God Save the Queen.

I antereem in the rown Hall of Amiens.

Ood Save the Queen.

I ought to add that at the beginning and end of the performance, when Lord Dullerin takes his place among or leaves the audience, the orchestra plays "God Save the Queen," whereat every person present rises and deferentially remains standing until the strain is finished. An eloquent banquet toilows these entertainments, which is spread under a pavillon, beautifully ornamented with the coat of arms of the several provinces and interwoven with banners. In the day time, the canvas being removed, the apartment becomes a tennis court.

"TOBOGGANING."

time, the canvas being removed, the apartment becomes a tenuis court.

This will doubtless prove to be a new name to the majority of Highard readers. It is the indian, or now Canadian, word which describes shiding down hill, but a species of shiding which must not be confounded with the "consting" so faminar to every Yankee boy and girl. There is no outdoor piensure which in winter time is more enjoyed at Dufferin Hall than these long, breesy flights over the snow and ice; and in order to give greater zest, if not more positive dauger, to the pastime the gentlemen of the household have had constituted an addition to the natural scelivity of the hill.

This consists of a wooden trough, six feet in waith, 140 feet in length, and elevated at an angle of about forty five degrees. By its side are steps and a similer trough up which the "doboggans" are drawn. Imagine yourself now seated on a piece of birch not thicker than the sole of your book, eighoff the crossing.

THE WAYLAID MILKMAN.

No clew has been found to the perpetrators of the outrage on Archibald White, the milk agent at the Eric Depot, in Jersey City. Captain Van Riper, of the second precinct, is still of the opinion that the parties who robbed and shot Mr. White were New Yorkers was over aware of the fact that he had in his possession a considerable amount of money, which he was to pay on Sinday morning at the mix depot, and that they have been sold at the first parties of his distribute, the milk agent at the Eric Depot, in Jersey City. Captain Van Riper, of the outrage on Archibald White, the milk agent at the Eric Depot, in Jersey City, where they have a won were aware of the fact that he had in his possession a considerable amount of money, which he was to pay on Sinday morning at the mix depot, and that they have a generally take a parties of the parties of the fact that he had in his possession a considerable amount of money, which he was to pay on Sinday morning at the mix depot, and that they have a generally take a parties of the pay have a co

over gentle humps and "thank you marms" that give you a bounce of ten or twolve leet, and so on and on until at last the velocity only expends itself when you have covered a full half mile. But the control does not end here. You have to wak but a few rods to strike the foot of another tobegan side, and, accending to its top, be carried like ignthing back to the starting point. My tutor says that a very good idea of the fun of the timp of timp of the timp of timp of

THE EXTRADITION BILL.

OTTAWA, March 12, 1877. The Government Extradition bill, printed and issued to-day, shows the States with which Great Britain has treaties of extradition, and to which the act applies. treaties of extradition, and to which the act applies.
They are the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Brazil, Sweden, Austria, Netherlands, Hayti and Honderas.

MEDALS FOR CREADMOOR MARKSMEN.

Eight gold medals have been received by the Dominion government for presentation to the successful competitors for the Rajah of Kolopore's prize at the Wimbledon meeting of 1875.

LITERATURE.

SHARESPEARE FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, by George Wilkes (London: Sampson, Low & Co.), tells its mission briefly in its sub-title, "An Inquiry as to His Religious Faith and His Knowledge of Law, with the Baconian Theory Considered." To distinguish an inquiry concerning Shakespeare as "American" is prima facte to characterize it as shrewd, practical and intolerant of the more enthusiastic forms of hero worship. Such, at least, is Mr. Wilkes' book, though this is by no means all that can be said in praise of it. It is thoroughly practical; it displays not merely shrewdness, but legal acumen, and to much analytic keenness is added a genuine literary sense, tempering the bluntness and making a quality as near peare; he fights zealously and effectively against the threatened usurpation of his laurels by the ghost of Bacon; he even approaches a rapture at the genius of the bard; but he believes with Butler that

Learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer ever knew,
The method of Mr. Witkes' examination is as logical as its matter is interesting. The plays are scrutinized with scholarly diligence for the minutest evidences of authorship, the mass of testimony being shown to prove Shakespeare's title not only as a man to whose deficiency of information the errors and anachronisms liar legal learning which made Bacon pre-emineut, and also as a good Catholic, which Bacon professedly was force to the argument. We regret that limited space ion that the author is an accomplished student of the greatest of poets, and that he has turned his accompushments to the making of a very ingenious and read-

HORSE NOTES.

Eastern Princess, the dam of the renowned Prince Charlie, died of inflammation at Messrs. Barrows' paddocks, at Newmarket, England, on the 25th uit. She leaves benind her a splendid colt loal by Blair Athol, a brother of the "Bonnie Prince," which the youngster very much resembles, being a chestnut with a white face and two white heels. Eastern Princess was bred in 1858 by Mr. H. Jones, of Aps Hall, near Littleport. She contested a number of races up to the close of her fifth year, but with only moderate success, and her name will be handed down in turf annals in connection chiefly with her progeny. Eastern Princess was got by Surplice, dam Tomyris, grand dam by Glaucus, out of Io, by Taurus-Arethissa, by Quiz. Subjoined are the particulars of her stud career :-

1864, ch. c. Little Port, by Newcastle or Van Dieman. 1866, ch. f. Little Nell, by Newcastle. 1867, ch. c. Camel (died in 1871), by Thormanby.; 1869, ch. c. Prince Charlie, by Blair Athol (foaled in

1858, ch. c. Prince Charle, by Blair Athol (loaiod)
France).
1871, ch. c. Thuringian Prince, by Thormanby.
1872, ch. t. Camilia, by Saunterer.
1873, b. f. Semiramis, by Julius.
1874, ch. f. Duchess of Edinburgh, by Blair Athol.
1875, ch. c. Athol Laedie, by Blair Athol.
1877, ch. c. by Blair Athol.

Eastern Princess was barren in 1865, 1868 and 1870. The remains of the mare were removed from Mesars.

Barrows' paddocks the day after her death for inter-ment at Mr. Jones' place at Littleport. Shifnal, the favorite for the Liverpool Grand National, has been sold to Sir Morgan Crofton, but' will not leave John Nightingale's stables at any rate until after the great racing event, which takes place on the 23d of this month.

Macomb's Dam Bridge has recently been thoroughly repaired, and Harry Bertholf, through W. C. Whitte-more, appointed bridgekeeper. It is important that this bridge should be kept in good order, as, besides those who have to cross it on business, the pleasure seekers of New York, to avoid driving on the hard, macadamized avenues of this island, take delight in a merry spin on the other side of the river on Jerome avenue. Thousands cross the Harlem River daily in light vehicles for pleasure driving, and it is absolutely necessary to keep this bridge in perfect order to secure the confidence of the public. In racing times particularly, when the heavy drugs of the Four-in-Hand Club are out, without a perfect knowledge of security from accident other routes would be taken to Jerome Park than the one by Macomb's Dam. But as the bridge is now in order, with a good keeper and superintendent to look after it, there will be no fur-

O-ENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. AUGUST AND MOST WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

The meeting of the General Assembly after the long period during which the nation remained deprived of the concourse of your intellects augments the public rejoicing which this solemnity ever awakens. In the execution, for the second time during a temporary ab-sence of my august and beloved father, the Emperor, I have the pleasure to expose to you the joy I feel at finding myself in the midst of the representatives of

health, and my loved mother, the Empress, has almost

the nation.

Their Majesties have not suffered in their valuable health, and my leved mother, the Empress, has almost entirely recovered from the aliments which were the chief reason of the trip they have undertaken.

You will participate, I do not doubt, in the intimate emotion with which I annunce to you that God was pleased to biess my union with the birth of the Prince of Grae Para, a double pledge of my domestic happiness and of the stability of our political institutions.

The sanitary condition of the metropolis and provinces is satisfactory. The government has adopted the measures at its command to cope with the epidemic which, during the first months of last year, attacked some of the cities on the sea coast, and to prevent its reappearance fuller ones will depend upon your enlightened aid.

Public order has remained unchanged. Individual safety, however, requires the revision of the laws in the direction of more efficacious generatees of the citizens' rights. And, although the administration of justice has been improved by the late reforms, it needs turther measures and the modification of others whose inconveniences have appeared in practice.

The expression of the popular vote had complete freedom in the execution of the new law regulating electoral proceedings, and public order was not disturbed in the course of the election, one or two cases of excess or violence being derived rather from private disputes than from undue intervention of the depositaries of authority. But you will examine whether the provisions of the law are sufficient to insure the destrable and possible purity of the elections, the groundwork of the representative system.

The work of enlisting for unitary service was on the point of conclusion, but no drawing for army and many contingencies was made. The law, though in its execution encountering some difficulties explicable by incorrect knowledge of the principle of equality which it adopts, is predening beneficial results, and for the first time the ranks of the service for th

ones in the obtaining of the loreign capital they require.

The circumstances of our farming are yet troublous. The circumstances of our farming are yet troublous, it needs tree labor, adapted to the organization of larm labors, to tide it over the period of transition it is traversing. Unfortunately the law of November 6, 1875, whose purpose was to afford it reher and resources, has not had the desired effect. It is plain that attentive consideration of the lot of this industry, the chief source of our public and private wealth, is an ureent matter.

an urgent matter.
The budget for the year 1877-78 will be presented to

an urgent matter.

The budget for the year 1877-78 will be presented to you. The government has tried to reduce the expenses, but it will be necessary to provide means to remove whatever inequilibrium may occur between revenue and expenditure. Known causes explain why the public revenue has not attained its estimated amount. To preserve the national credit we must not trust solely to natural increase of income.

Railways and other voiced works require outlays which cannot be met by the ordinary receipts alone, and as it would not be prudent to make large use of the resources of credit it will be well to attend only to those improvements which cannot be laid over.

Our relations with the other States are friendly. Two conventions have been concluded and promitigated—a postal one with fire at Britain and a consular one with the Kingdom of Portugal.

On the 3d of Fooruary, 1876, treaties of peace, bounds and commerce were concluded, with the assistance of the Brazilan Plenipotentiary, between the Argentine and Paraguayan republics, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of November 18, 1872, thus removing all intotives of divergency between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation as to the interpretation of the treaty of triple alliance of May 1, 1805, and restoring that cordinably between the two nations which is of such advantage to both.

The Brazilian forces which occupied the capital of Paraguay have returned to the Empire. The steady discipline, of which they gave such valuable proofs there, and the sacridoes they endured there for years, give them the right to receive from me here and in the name of the Emperor a vote of themks and praise.

August and most worthy representatives of the nation, I believe myself in period accord with the sentiments of the nation in cherishing the grateful hope that the Legislature now commencing will redound greatly to the prosperity and greatness of our beloved country.

Tuc session is opened.

18ABEL, Princess Imperial, Regent.

THE CABLE WAR.

directors to the stockholders of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) :-

directors to the stockholders of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited):—

PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C., Feb. 27, 1877.

Sir—In pursuance of the policy which has for some time been directed against the independent existence of this company the Anglo-American Company has declared war by lowering their tariff to one shifting per word. This company has no alternative but to follow this example, and the tariff of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) will accordingly no reduced to one shifting per word from the 1st of March, 1877.

The circular in which the Anglo-American Telegraph Company communicate this resolution to their shareholders contains only one paragraph which it is necessary for me to notice, masmuch as it imputes to this company bad faith the having granted rebates to customers.

In answer to this allegation I beg to quote the following letter from Mr. Weaver to the managing director of this company, dated the 27th of November, 1875, by which you will see that the allegation of bad faith is once for all disposed of:—

Anglo-American Telegraph Co. (Limited), 2 28 OLD BROAD FREET, LoNDON, E. C., Nov 27, 1875. My DRAB SIR—In consequence of the decision of your directors, communicated to me y-sterday by you verbully, that your company would continue to grant rebates, commissions, facilities, &c., to the packers, press and public, which would practically have the effect of reducing to any extest, at your option, the three shifting rate agreed to between our two companies, and in force since the 6th inst., I think it uesirable to put in writing what I have already told you by word of mouth, that in the svent of this decision being persisted in, the tariff of this company will be reduced to one shifting per word, from the 1st of January, 1876, or from suce carrier period as my loard may deen desirable. I am, my dear sir, yours initially.

11. We LAVER, General Manager.

12. We Carlette the the system of this company is a vericent? one will probany be grosshered b

G. von Chauvin, ksq., The Direct United States Cable Company.

The statement that the system of this company is a "vicious" one will probably be considered by the shareholders sufficiently disposed of by the fact that it has made our competition so formidable as to provoke the determination of the Anglo-American Company, which is announced in their circular.

I am requested to advise the shareholders not to yield to any leeing of panic which might be cooked by a temporary depression in the market price of our valuable property consequent on this decision. They may be assured that the directors will watch over their interests with vigor and decision.

It must be borne in mind that, in order to compete with a company which has the right of all messages in England, France and Germany not specially directed to be sent by this company's lines, and which has connection with the largest American company on the other side, a small outlay for gathering in messages must necessarily be incurred.

As to the statement that my company offords facilities to a lavored class of customers which are denied to the general public, I am to inform you that, as a matter of fact, allowances are made only when messages are gathered by agents.

ter of fact, allowances are made only when messages are gathered by ageuts.

In January, 1877, on a traffic of £15,000, these allowances amounted to less than £250, and this is about the usual proportion.

The constant growth of our traffic, which has now reached about 33 per cent of the gross traffic of the Atlantic, is a clear proof that the public do not share in the opinion of the Angio-American Company, that the proceedings of our company are either impolitic or unjust.

My directors are of opinion that their success is due to the efficiency of our service and to the fact that they do not look upon the entire message sending public as exclusively created and existing for the benefit of our cable, but that they do their best, by affording such reasonable facilities as are consistent with a har return on the company's capital, to foster the use of their cables.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

heir cables.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. CLARKE, Secretary.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has declared war against the American Direct Company, and the tariff of the Anglo is to be reduced on and after the 1st of March to one shilling per word. This will be good news for, the many thousands in Ireland who have relatives and friends at the other side of the Atlantic. The Anglo Company, the capital of which has been "watered" by successive jobs until it now amounts to about £7,000,000 sterling, finding it cannot bully the little Direct Company with its single cable into an arrangement which would be tantamount to a revival of monopoly, has resolved to reduce its charges from three shiftings perword to one shifting. Well, the Direct Company won't object. It will still be in a relatively better position than the Anglo, because it has only to pay dividend on about £000,000 as against the £7,000,000 of the Anglo Company. With the view of getting all the customers possible, the Anglo Company will not charge for the name and address of the sender and receiver of messages so long as their customers will register their names at their offices in England and America. The Direct Company will of course make a similar conces-Atlantic. The Anglo Company, the capital of which

sion. The Anglo Company thinks it can beat the Direct out of the field, because they have three working cables to one possessed by the Direct Company, but the latter is making arrangements for providing a second light cable, which will chable it to despatch its messages quite as quickly as its despote rival. Moreover, the sympathy of the public is so strongly evinced in favor of the Direct Company that the punic will put up with some little delay and inconvenience rather than play into the hands of the monopolists. The coming ist of March will be a memorable day in the history of telegraphic science.

REMOVE THE FILTH.

A FEW HIGHLY NECESSARY HINTS TO THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU-STREETS THAT ARE IN A DISGRACEFUL CONDITION-THE DANGER TO HEALTH-"ARISTOCRATIC" STREET

For months past the city has borne the inexcusable

neglect of the Street Cleaning Bureau in failing to clean the streets properly, but the matter begins to assume a threatening outlook now that warm weather is an proaching. If the mass of putrescent garbage and dirt which is allowed to encumber many of the streets is to remain there much longer it must be taken for granted that this great Bureau is anxious to breed an epidemic in New York. As soon as we have warm weather the fifth that encrusts the metropolis in numerous places, and, decomposing, the foul stuff will produce deadly niasma fatal to the health of our unfortunate citizens. Any one who deviates from the leading, nue, into the side streets, both on the east and west side may well wonder if this is a civilized community which will allow such a disgraceful condition of affairs. Inalong the sidewalks, or were only removed a few days ago. In what civilized city would this be tole-rated? Take East Fourteenth street, for instance. This is one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and This is one of the leading thoroughlares of the city, and is therefore kept much cleaner than are the narrow, obscure side streets in out-of-the-way localities. Nevertheless, the accumulations of snow, slush, ice and mud already spoken of were nanked up along its sidewalks in formitable piles until a very lew days ago, having remained there over three months at least, Lailes alighting from the crosstown cars at night would often stumble across these unsigntly heaps, and many were the bedraggled skirts and solled dresses which remained to bear testimony to the manner in which the work of the bureau was not performed in this thoroughlare.

heaps, and many were the bedraggled skirls and solled decases which remained to bear testimony to the manner in which the work of the Duranu was not performed in this thoroughfare

STREETS THAT SHOTLD HE CLEARED.

The teliment house districts, both on the cast and west side, are in a condition which soon may become dangerens to the health of their libabitants. Streets like Mort street, on the cast side, and West street, on the west side, and hearly the whole Swamp district, require the immediate and thorough attention of the Bureac. New street is in a horrible condition. It would be eleaned without an hour's delay; out a casual tour yesterday revealed Laddow street, Jackson street. Eldridge street and all the fittle streets running out of Division, on the cast side, and Thames street, Albany street, Morris street and others in the neighborhood of the North River in the lower portion of the city as dirty beyond measure. In fact, as soon as you leave Broadway and Fitth-avenue on either side of the cty you meet such stenches and accumulations of fifthsome of it of an absolutely purind character—as to altright both vision and smell. Third avenue was learning dirty a short time ago, but the Bureau seems to have taken pity on its unhappy residents and put it into a latriy decent state of cleanliness for the present. How long it will last nobody can tell.

"ARISTOCRATIC" CLEANLINES.

This is supposed to be a city under a democratic form of government, and yet it is a remarkable fact that, in order to enjoy the pleasure of only decent cleanliness, it is necessary to live on Murray Hill, or in some other scarcely less select or "aristocratic" quarter. While it would be discrediable to see those delightful portions of the city singured by three months' embankments of mod, dirt, ashes and garbage, and while it is a highly praiseworthy act that they, at least, are kept clean, yet it is a curious question, which we cannot help asking, Why it is that these quarters of the rich are never, by any chance, neglected while those

hankments of slush and snow or Fifth avenue months after a snow fall?

The city, which looks to the Legislature for relief from the maladministration of the last ten years, and is now promised a comprehensive measure of municipal reform, anxiously hopes that the subject of street cleaning will not be forgotten by our reforming Legislature at Albany. There is no doubt that both systems—the contract system and that now in vogue—nave proved failures. But how would it do to combine the two systems and adopt such leatures of both as seem advisable in the light of our past experience? It is tacless to expect an efficient cleaning of the streets by one contract on hos charge of the whole city. By dividing the city into a number of district, and that the Street Cleaning Bureau (which might still be retained in a different form for supervisory purposes) will at once take charge of the work until the contract is re-let to another contractor, better results would revealed the second of the contractor, better results would revealed the second of the contractor, better results would revealed to a resolution of the contractor, better results would revealed the second of the contractor, better results would revealed the second of the contractor, better results would revealed the second of the contractor, setter results would revealed the second of the contractor of the con contract is re-let to another contractor, better results would probably be accomplished, more especially if a comprehensive and rigorous system of inspection by the police is enforced.

DIGGING FOR SAFES.

The employes of the different sate companies were kept busy yesterday unearthing the safes buried in the runs of the Bond street fire. At an early hour the property of Carter, Hawkins & Sloan was recovered and was opened on the sidewalk. The contents, which consisted of books, papers, money, silver bricks and twenty-dollar gold pieces, were found in excellent condition. Another sate of the same size was subsequently hosted to the street. Messrs, Dominick & Hall, who occupied the third floor of the building, recovered one of their sates. Messrs, Robbins & appicton recovered another of theirs. Mr. T. G. Brown watched with anxiety for the recovery of his safe. It was found embedded in the debris at the rear of the building, and as it contains a very large amount of jewery the opening will be watched with much interest. So far inacteen safes have been recovered, and about seventeen others remain in the rules. property of Carter, Hawkins & Sloan was recovered

RIVER PIRATES.

A clew has been found to the river thleves who were caught in the act of stealing pig iron off a lighter lying night. The captain of the lighter, hearing the noise, fired several shots and the thieves made their escape. They were pursued by the captain of a steamtug, who They were pursued by the capitain of a steaming, who chased them to pier 41, where they jumped ashore. The boat was brought back to Jersey City. A man, giving his name as Harry Cornelius, made his appearance on saturday at Justice Carr's Court, and stated that he lived at No. 314 West street, New York, and that he was the owner of the boat which he alleged had been stoice from pier 45. An investigation tollowed, and it was found that the license of the boat was in the name of Michael Finnell, who killed Ned O'Baldwin, the puglist. Justice Carr thereupon refused to allow Carnelius to take the boat away. A trial for the right of property has been set down for to-morrow, and Capitain Van Riper, of the Second precinct, expects to find at the trial some parties for whom he has been looking for several months.

INDICTED FOR RIOTING. The Grand Jury impanelled in connection with the

Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session at White Plains, Westchester county, has pre-sented indictments against fourteen persons charged with riotous conduct at Mount Vernon. It appears that the Law and Order Association of the latter village, in its creasele against the liquor dealers, occasionally secured the services of non-residents for the purpose of entrapping the unwary violators of the Kxcise law, and afterward appearing as a witness against them. This ruse has generally been adopted on a Sunday, when the strangers, in the guise of travellers, would succeed in procuring drinks and thus possess themselves of conclusive evidence against the country hotel keeper. Having ascertained a few nights ago that two men, named respectively Joseph Mayer and John Dillon, had arrived in the village from New York, for the purpose above indicated, a crowd of men way and the pour and after a brisk chase caught the two and gave them a severe beating. Bench warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of the indicted parties. with riotous conduct at Mount Vernon. It appears

AFRAID OF THE DEVIL.

"She was afraid of the devil," said Lottie E. Newell, half laughingly, to a HERALD reporter yesterday after the inquest held on her mother, Mrs. Lydia J. R. Newell, at No. 7 James street, by Coroner Woltman. "She was alraid of the devil, and had been religiously

"She was alraid of the devil, and had been religiously mad for the past two years; but I, for one, never dreamed that sheld kill hersell."

The lact was that the poor old lady hanged herself from a nail in the wall of her own room by means of a piece of ciothestine and with the aid of a trunk which she used as a "drop." She was found by Lotte at hail-past ten A. M. yesterday suspended as described and stone dead.

William K. Neweil, her son, told the Coroner that his mother had attempted to kill herself twice within the last three months—once with landsmum and another time, a mouth later, by shooting herself in the left breast. Deputy Coroner Cushman's autopsy declared that death was caused by asphyxia.

SIFTING THE CHARITIES.

The Juvenile Guardian Society's Appeal to the Law.

THE STATE BOARD ENJOINED

Grounds for Judge Daly's Order-The St. Jonn's Guild Trouble.

The State Board of Charities, who have been investiand whose report upon the peculiar management of called on to defend their action in the courts. The Juvenile Guardian Society affirms that conclusions in ex parte. The Juvenile Guardians, to fact, have appealed the case. They demanded that an injunction be granted against the State Board of Charities restrain ing them from publishing any reports likely to injure the society. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Picas, on the 8th ipst, and was made returnable on the 19th, when the not be made permanent. The grounds of which the

The plaintiff slieges:—

First—The plaintiff is a corporation, organized by its said name under the act, entitled, "An Act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable and Missionary Someties," passed April 12, 1848.

Second—It has continuously since preserved its incorporation and its rights and tranchises, and has assiduously and faithfully pursued the purposes and duties of its incorporation for a period under its present and prior organizatio, of nearly thrity years.

Third—That David F. Robertson has during that period been generally entrusted by the society with, and had the principal management of its affairs, so that his good name has occome largely identified with the interests, welfare and work of this society.

Fourth—That the State Board of Charities has for several weeks past claimed that they have the power to visit the plaintiff's institution, to examine into and inspect its affairs and the conduct of its officers in all particulars, and, for that purpose, to hold examinations served and experte, and with closed doors as to the society and its officers. These visitors, so-called, further, have claimed, and do claim, the power and right to publish or authorize to be published the proceedings before it in the newspapers of the city, as the results of such secret examinations.

Fifth—That they have conducted, at No. 52 East Twentieth street, in the city of New York, examinations of sundry witnesses, which examinations have been wholly secret and ex parte, and wholly with deors closed, as to the plaintiff and its officers, and have wholly excluded the plaintiff from being present, ty younsel or other representation, from all right of opporunity to examine or cross-examino the witnesses, or to produce testimony on its own behalf. And, further, said pretended visitors have donducted said examinations upon pretended charges, thus kept secret from the plaintiff, so that the latter could have no means of knowing the nature of the testimony so taken.

Sixth—That the plaintiff appeared before said defend

wholly excluded from said examinations, and, except as alorosaid, from all knowledge of the particulars thereof.

Sceeath—That the testimony as published tends to show that the affairs and business of said plaintiff have been mismanged, the charitable donations and contributions received by it wasted and perverted, its powers abused and its corporate duty and purposes neglected and defeated, and that this evidence, so far as it charges the plaintiff with mismangement of his business and affairs, perversion or waste of the contributions or donations received by it, abuse of its power or perversion of its corporate purposes and duties, and so far as it reflects upon the plaintiff or said Robertson or its officers, or upon any other of its present officers, is untrue, defamatory and libelous.

Eightis—That the defendants before the commencement of said examinations, and without cause, were hostile and evilly disposed toward the plaintiff and its officers, determined and bent upon breaking up and destroying the society, and confederated to use their supposed powers to damage the society and thus destroying the society, and confederated to use their supposed powers to damage the society and thus destroy its good name.

Ninth—That by means of the premises the good will and name and will of the plaintiff have been impaired, and unless the Court will grant relief, will be taken from it and its resources essentially destroyed or disastrously reduced and its work and usefulness stopped.

Tenth—The plaintiff is advised by counsel and believes that neither the State Board of Charities nor the detendants have any visitorial power over or in respect to the plaintiff use and and an each of them from the action of them from the exercise of any visitorial power over or in respect to the plaintiff of the plaintiff or the officers.

A permanent judgment restricting the defendants and each of them from making ex parts newspaper or other publications against the plaintiffs or its officers.

The affidavits for the plaintiff, and one

tendent and secretary of the plantiff, and one of its directors; the complaint in this action has been read to me; the lacts alleged in all the rest of it, besides the third section, I personally know to be true, with the following specified exception. As to its third section, all the facts stated therein, besides the inithiulness attributed to me, are true, and as to my fathiulness I unhestimingly say that throughout my connection with the plaintiff I have sought all in my power to do thoroughly all the duty intrusted to me as a corporator and officer, and to prosecute the work of the society and to conduct my part in its affairs with all faithfulness. I was subponned by said Roosevelt to appear at No. 52 East Twentieth street to testify before the commissioners. I found that the visitors, as the defendants called themselves, were conducting the examination of witnesses in an inner, private room, with the doors closed, only one winess at a time being in this room, the other parties therein being the defendants and several reporters—three reporters certainly, perhaps four—whom I took to be newspaper reporters. I understood that they were taking evidence against the society, and against myself as its principal manager. I demanded of the defendants that the examination should be open and public, on specific charges furnished to the society—if they had any to make—ard there were in the front or anto room a half dozen persons wating, as I understood, to testify—all of them but one persons luminal to the society and to myself, as it charged from or had left the society on account of i

officer. My testimony as given justified the society and its officers.

One of the New York Herald publications, repeated a declaration, made by said Roosevelt, that he had announced on the part of the decendants that it was their intention to publish the testimony.

I here insert a sip from the Hexald of a publication of one Thomas W. Conway as given before the defendants on one of these examinations. This Conway is a man of bad character. I have seen him on the street much intoxicated. His testimony, as so published, is false.

man of bad character. I have seen him on the street much intoxicated. His testimony, as so published, is faise.

Lester Newell being day sworn, said that he is now a director of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society; that he appeared before the Board of Charities and stated that he understood that charges had been made against said society and testimony had been taken going to sustain said charges, and respectfully asked to be excused from testifying until a copy of the charges against the society and the testimony already taken be furnished this deponent for the society, and the deponent further says that this request was relieved, though one Commissioner said be would furnish a copy made by Mr. Dwight in 1872, and these were the same charges that they were now investigating, and that if the deponent refused to testify they would compel him to do so. Deponent further says that no witnesses were present when he testihed, but that there were several persons sitting at the table besides the Commissioners who were taking testimony, and whom this deponent believes to be reporters.

Livinus I. Lansing being daily affirmed, said that he visited R-osevelt and informed him that he had called there with Robertson to protest analist the secret mode of examination adopted by them and the publication of the secret and ex parte testimony so taken by them in the public newspapers without giving the said society or its officers any opportunity of nearing the vast of the secret and ex parte testimony of the secret and ex parte testimony is described by its officers any opportunity of nearing the vast of the secret and ex parte testimony and the control of the secret and ex parte testimony and the control of the secret and ex parte testimony is described by its officers any opportunity of nearing the vast of the secret and expanding the society of its officers any opportunity of nearing the vast of the secret and expanding the society of the secret and expanding the society of the secret and expanding the society of the secret

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD FXAMINATION.

Attorney General Fairchitt doubts whether societies that are not incorporated are intended to be included in the law defining the powers of the State Board of Charities, and the proposed investigation by that body into the affairs of St. John's Guild has accordingly been postponed indefinitely. There was a large attendance at the rooms of the Board yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, when the investigation was to have begun, and much disappointment was ex-

was to have begun, and much disappointment was expressed when the opinion of the Attorney General and the decision of the Board was announced. The witnesses who had been notified to attend were duly informed of the postponement.

Mr. Theodore Roosevolt and other members of the Board are very reticent as to the course to be pursued with reference to the Guild; but from the tenor of their romarks it would seem that the investigation has not been abandoned by any means. Gossip says that since the Guild's officers have shirked the investigation, under the plea that it is not a State institution, they will be reminded that the society has been added by State moneys on more than one occasion, and that the Attorney General will claim the right to inquire as to the expenditure of the same. However this may be, there is a cossation of activity at present.

With respect to the Children's Fold, Mr. Roosevelt states that the State Board has made no formal report in the matter. The management of that charity, he says, is now in good hands, and there was no need for any detailed report or any recommendation of changes.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

A meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms, No. 59 Bible House, Astor place, Mr. Howard Potter in the chair. The report of the

Mr. Howard Potter in the chair. The report of the treasurer showed that during the month of February the visitors of the society had visited 22,405 persons, or 5.516 familes, and had expended for their relief \$10,500.25, which left a balance in the treasury of only about \$12,000.

A resolution was passed deciding that all general visiting should be stopped on and after the let of April, and that during the summer months relief should only be furnished to special cases. This action is deemed necessary owing to the state of the exchequer of the society.

KING ALCOHOL DEFENDED.

LECTURE BY DR. HENRY A. HARTT LAST NIGHT AT STEINWAY HALL ON THE USES AND ABUSES OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. Henry A. Hartt lectured last evening at Steinway Hall on the subject of alcohol, giving a biblical and scientific argument in its favor, and also in regard to the proper treatment and cure of drunkenness. lecture was delivered under the auspices of the com-mittee for the proposed hospital for the treatment and cure of chronic discuses. The crusade against drunk-enness, remarked the lecturer, during the last fifty enness, remarked the lecturer, during the last fifty years will ever be regarded as one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world. A review of the crussde was given and the dimensions of the evil to be combatted described. No time should be wasted in the discussion of questionable issues. In their anxiety to destroy the sin of drunkenness the champions of temperance confound essential distinctions, trampling upon the records of universal experience, interpreting the judgment of Scripture and distorting the instructions of science.

Physiological, ACTION OF ALCORAGE.

the judgment of Scripture and distorting the instanctions of science.

Physiological action of alcohol.

The lecturer attached little importance to the experiments from which the inference has been drawn that alcohol diminishes the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs, because they have been in most instances made upon subjects who were more or less in a state of narcostism. Vierdot reports that in four experiments the percentage of carbonic acid fell, after from half to a whole bottle of wine had been taken, from 4.54 to 4.01. Dr. Prout experimented upon himself and took the liquor upon an empty stomach, the effects of which passed off with frequent yawning and a sensation as if he had just awakened from sleep. The lecturer said he had endeavored to show that alcohol is a gift of God, exalted by him to the first rank among cartibly substances and fixed to subserve the highest and dearest interests of humanity. In proportion to our appreciation of its importance and worth must be our abhorrence of the deprayity and improve with which it has been perverted iroin its benevolent design. Dr. Hartt hoped, in conclusion, that the time was not far distant when, both in England and America, the irrational policies of humans and prohibition will be laid aside torever.

THE NEWARK RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS-A SEARCHING IN-

QUEST TO BE HELD. Yesterday morning Mr. George K. McVey, accompanied by Captain Hopper, of the Newark and New York Railroad, appeared at the Newark Police Station and surrendered himself to answer any charge that might be preferred against him as the conductor who had ejected Joseph Prinz, the man who, as reported in Saturday's HERALD, was struck and injured the night before so that he died on Sunday at the German Hos pital. As no complaint had been entered against McVey, and it being believed that he could be reached at any time, he was allowed to go. McVey's state-ment, as made to a reporter, is substantially as fol-

at any time, he was allowed to go. McVey's statement, as made to a reporter, is substantially to lows:—

He was conductor on the twenty minutes to seven tran from New York on Friday evening last. In the fourth car from the english he found a man whom he did not know. He thought the man had been drinking. His attention was called to him by passengers, who said he was indecently exposing himsell. Being busy he did not much notice the man then, but soon another passenger directed his attention to him. Seeing that the charge made against him was true he thought he would put the man off the train at West Bergen, but he did not, as he had no time there. He attempted to sit beside a gentleman, but was not allowed to do so. When near the bridge the man began abusing him (the conductor), and said that, as he had a ticket, he could not be put off the train. At East Ferry street he was put out by the conductor, assisted by the agent at the sistion. The man helped himself down from the platform and landed easily on his feet. The conductor nanded him his satchel. The train started on and McVey last saw the man walking slong the track toward the city. No blows were struck and no violence used further than was necessary to get the man out of his seat.

Captain Hopper corroborates this statement and says that MoVey bears an excellent reputation on this road, both among officials and the travelling public, for kindness and gentlemaniy deating. MeVey urged the authorities to cause an inquest to be beld. Mr. Bumsted, of Jorsey City, and several others, who were passengers and witnessed the trouble with Prinz, have it was a single that the drug cierk who attended Prinz says he was under the hilluence of liquor. Alderman Vanderveer was acquantated with Prinz had walken along the track cleven or twelve blocks from the East Ferry street depot before he was struck. He states also that the drug cierk who attended Prinz says he was under the hilluence of liquor. Alderman Vanderveer was acquanted with Prinz had walken along the rich stat

NORMAL COLLEGE

The Normal College was visited yesterday morning by the following distinguished party:-Ex-President of Mexico Senor Lerdo, and his Secretary of State, Senor Rubio, the Mexican General Escobedo, General San-guili, Señor Aldama and Colonel Sanguili. The party guid, Schor Aldama and Colonel Sanguill. The part was brought to the college by ex-Commissioner Fuler. President Woed introduced them severally to it young ladies, after which addresses complimentary the system and progress of the college were made to Schor Aldama and ex-Commissioner Fuller. To young ladies of the college entertained the visitors be giving quotations from some of the standard Englis and French authors and by music, vocal and instrumental. Before their departure the visitors we shown through the various class rooms and the training department of the college.